

THOMAS AND HARMONY WAS THE WRONG BROWN

Re-elected Republican Chairman by Acclamation.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING.

A Peace Committee Gets to Work and Mr. McCarty Withdraws—Everybody Pleased with the Result—Mr. Thomas Makes a Speech.

CANTON, May 15.—A contest that promised to degenerate into a very ordinary Republican factional fight was settled in five minutes, this morning, thanks to the good offices of Judge Day, Judge Fawcett and others, who put their shoulders to the wheel, determined as Chairman John Thomas said, "to have harmony if they had to fight for it." The result of the first meeting of the new central committee, therefore, was that Mr. Thomas was elected by acclamation, A. M. McCarty withdrawing.

The committee assembled in Republican headquarters at 9:30, and awaited the arrival of Chairman Thomas of the old committee, whose duty it was to call the committee to order. It was learned that the delay was occasioned by the peace proceedings then in progress. At 10:30 o'clock Mr. Thomas entered and dropped his gavel. He apologized for the delay and explained the reason. The roll call showed fifty-seven delegates present in person and fourteen by proxy. Judge Fawcett and Judge Day then entered together, and at the request of Chairman Thomas, Judge Fawcett took the floor.

Judge Fawcett in a few well chosen words discussed the desirability of having a united party, and as the representative of Mr. McCarty withdrew his name as a candidate for county chairman, and requested his friends to vote for Mr. Thomas. Cheers followed, and Judge Day was asked to speak.

"This is a year of peace on earth and good will toward men," said Judge Day, "and I am glad that there will be no local exceptions. We had a state convention at Columbus that was all one way. We went over to Alliance to hold a district convention, and again it was all one way. At St. Louis, next month, I predict a similar ratification meeting. Therefore, why think of having a contest here at home? Now nobody doubts that McKinley will be nominated and elected, and nobody doubts Mr. McCarty's Republicanism or fitness, but after full and frank consultation it was considered that a representative laboring man should again be made chairman of our central committee. However, in accepting this happy consummation let us not abate our efforts one jot or tittle until the choice of the people is elected President."

Then there were more cheers, and the robust form of L. S. Stoehr was seen in the foreground, and heard to move that John Thomas be elected chairman by acclamation. This was seconded by George Clark, of Canton. Both had been adherents of McCarty. The motion was carried with a will.

Mr. Thomas, in accepting this great honor, asked for the earnest co-operation of all committee men. "Some months ago," said he, "I was solicited to become a candidate for chairman. At that time I was disinclined to be a candidate. Some irresponsible friend of Mr. McCarty's circulated the report that last year, as chairman, I had misappropriated a part of the funds in my care. I did not then, nor do I now believe that Mr. McCarty stood sponsor for any such statement. I then determined to be a candidate. I have only got one thing out of politics and that is the public endorsement of ex-Governor Campbell, then a Democratic candidate himself, that I am an honest man. I can account for every dollar that passed through my hands, and I can account for it in results. I can point to 2,100 plurality for Bushnell given in this county last fall. I determined to have harmony if we had to fight for it, and now we have it without a contest. We have no ill feelings here, one for another, so let us all stand together and support the ticket we have nominated. As good Republicans we must abide by the will of the majority, and if we do so we can roll up a plurality of five thousand in Stark county this year." Still more was followed Mr. Thomas's speech, and this report. Mr. Stoehr moved that the chair appoint a secretary and that the executive committee appointments be left open. Mr. Thomas explained that this, being a Presidential year, several prominent citizens would esteem it a great distinction to serve on the executive committee, and he suggested that some latitude be given as to the number who should be appointed thereon. The matter was finally adjourned by the passage of a motion providing that the chairman appoint an executive committee of not less than nine persons. It is understood that in making up the committee Chairman Thomas will deal very generously with the supporters of McCarty.

Then the committee adjourned, and for half an hour everybody shook hands with everybody, and it was agreed that by-gones should be by-gones, and that no more disturbing notions should creep into the councils of the Stark county Republicans.

For Sale.
A farm and coal, either jointly or separately, is offered at private sale. The farm is that of Ephraim Royer, deceased, on which the Woodland mine is operated, and is located one mile south of East Greenville, O. For particulars inquire of Albert B. Kittinger, administrator.

Wright's Celery Tea cures constipation, sick headaches. 25c at druggists.

WOOSTER, May 15. W. E. Brown, of Holcomb, Mo., came to this city and going to Dr. J. D. Beer, a member of the board of pension examiners, presented what he supposed was an order for his examination in aid of his efforts to procure a pension. Dr. Beer read the order and saw that it read "W. S. Brown, Massillon, O.," and on inquiry found Brown, who presented the order, could not read and that his attorney had said that while it was a long way to go that he supposed the order of the government had to be obeyed. It was hard work to convince Mr. Brown that his journey had been made through a mistake. The trip, Mr. Brown said, cost him \$50, which he could ill afford to spend. The attorney doubtless did not read the order carefully, which a clerk must have got into the wrong envelope.

A BICYCLE COLLISION.

Injuries Sustained Last Night by Arvine Wales.

[From Friday's Daily.]
While riding from Canton at about 10:30 o'clock last night, Arvine Wales collided with a Canton wheelman just west of Reedurban. Both men were injured, but not seriously so, and the wheels were wrecked. Walter McLain was riding with Mr. Wales. The latter carried a lantern on his wheel, but the light gave out just a moment before the accident. There were two Canton riders and they rode down the grade at a rapid pace. Mr. McLain was in advance and avoided them, but a collision with one of the Cantonians and Mr. Wales resulted before warning could be given. The shock rendered Mr. Wales semi-conscious and he remained in that state until this morning. However, he picked up the last car for Massillon and insisted that he was all right, but it was plainly evident that his injuries troubled him. The Cantonians walked home. Their names are unknown.

Mr. Wales is quite himself again, although stiff and sore in consequence of the shock.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH FAIR.

Preparations in Progress for an Annual Event.

Preparations for St. Mary's church fair, which were started last fall, but postponed for various reasons, will be completed by Tuesday evening, May 19, when the fair will be held at the Armory, closing Saturday, May 23. The ladies of the parish have prepared many useful articles for the fair which will be for sale. Contributions of furniture, novelties, wearing apparel, china ware, etc., will be there for exhibition and sale. All are invited to visit the fair, particularly early in the week before most of the goods will be disposed of. Ice and cake will be served every evening. Entertainments have been prepared for every evening. The opening night, Tuesday, will be made very pleasant to those in attendance and the school children will produce several interesting productions.

"The Last Leaf," which was so highly appreciated at its first rendition several weeks ago, will again be given at the fair, the evening to be announced later. Other amusements will be provided by St. Mary's church choir, the Madolin Club, supervised by Henry Weinrich; the Harrison orchestra band, etc.

THAT TELEPHONE FRANCHISE.

Poles May be Taxed for the Benefit of the Treasury.

The franchise sought by the Ohio Telephone and Telegraph Company was the subject discussed by the council judiciary committee Wednesday night. The franchise, so it is learned, will doubtless be granted on the principle that the city desires to possess itself of every available means of communication and exchange. The committee will be very careful, however, in defining the terms under which the company may enter. Streets will be specified in the ordinance on which poles may be set, and every interest will be properly guarded. A disposition exists to ask for terms, but the statutes forbid the exaction of compensation for franchises.

Mr. James, representing the telephone company, suggested that his principals would not object to payment of a local tax on poles, and this idea has already taken root. It may lead to an entirely separate ordinance, taxing all poles in the city. Ten cents has been proposed as a reasonable figure, and at this rate a tidy little sum would be paid into the treasury.

A CHANCE FOR RECOVERY.

Thomas Powell Injured by a Fall of Top.

Thomas Powell, a miner employed in the Western Ohio Coal Company's mine, was seriously and perhaps fatally injured late on Thursday afternoon, by a fall of top. Mr. Powell was crushed beneath the mass of earth and rock and his hip was broken and back injured. Unless serious internal injuries develop it is possible for him to recover. Mr. Powell resides at Youngstown Hill and is a brother of Richard Powell, of this city.

HAVE STRUCK OIL.

Kerstetter Brothers Make a Pleasant Discovery.

Oil was struck Wednesday afternoon, on the farm owned by David and Peter Kerstetter, just north of town. They have been prospecting for coal, and had drilled to a depth of one hundred feet, when evidences of oil were noticed, and a little later they found it in such a quantity as to excite keen expectation. Further developments are awaited.

H. E. WHISTLER'S SUIT

Damages Asked in the sum of \$20,000.

BRIDGE COMPANY, DEFENDANT

A Petition for Heavy Damages Filed Thursday Morning—He Says He Was Injured Without Fault on His Part—General Court News.

CANTON, May 14.—By Lawyers Pease, Baldwin and Young, Harry E. Whistler begins suit against the Massillon Bridge Company to recover damages in the sum of \$20,000. The suit is based upon the grounds that the plaintiff sustained permanent injuries while employed by the defendant company, without fault or negligence on his (Whistler's) part. The accident occurred on Dec. 31, 1895. With other workmen the plaintiff was assisting to move a heavy girder. Whistler's body was caught between the mass of iron and a door frame and crushed. The spine was injured, the right pelvis bone broken and a part of his hip was torn away.

Mr. Whistler avers that he was in perfect health at the time of the accident, but since has been wholly unable to engage in any labor and continually suffers intense pain. It is alleged in the petition that the company is at fault and entirely to blame for the accident through carelessness in constructing the track upon which the girder was being moved, also being fully aware of the danger the workmen were daily subjected to.

THE ST. LOUIS TRIP.

Cantonians are disgusted with the arrangements or lack of arrangements for the trip to St. Louis, made by the Tippecanoe Club, of Cleveland. The original plan was to unite with that club and form a big delegation. For various reasons interest in this project has been diminishing, and the deal is now entirely off. Instead, a special train will leave on June 13, at one fare for the round trip. Sleeping car accommodations will cost three dollars one way. The train will be made up of cars from East Liverpool, Youngstown, Canton and Massillon, and will be called the "McKinley District Train." This is the outgrowth of the determination of about twenty leading Republicans to leave on the Saturday before the convention, without regard to the Tippecanoe Club. Additions were made to this party until finally everybody who desired to go at all desired to join the local party.

CANTON LABOR TROUBLE.

The Canton Steel Company anticipated the action of its men in joining the Amalgamated Association, preparatory to a strike for scale prices, and discharged the leaders. Nearly all of the others, in sympathy, refused to work. Wednesday only a few skilled and the common laborers of the two hundred employees reported, and the plant was practically shut down. No demand has yet been made for an advance, but the men will not work until the leaders are reinstated.

PROBATE COURT NEWS.

The will of James Suter, of Massillon, has been admitted to probate.

In the assignment of Elmer S. Ball, of Canton, properties of liens on personal property determined and distribution of funds ordered.

PROBATE COURT JURY.

The following named persons have been drawn to serve as jurors at the June term of probate court: Harper Brosius; Alliance; O. F. Eigenfanz; Alliance; George H. Spangler; Canton; William B. Dewese; Canton; William Lichtenwater; Canton; A. C. McClintock; Sugar Creek; Aaron Stoner; Jackson; John Silk; Massillon; Silas J. Williams; Alliance; Ira B. Bryan; Marlboro; George C. Lindsey; Canton township; James Archibald; Lawrence township.

COURT HOUSE AND COUNTY.

Troubles of the Steel Company Taken to Court.

CANTON, May 16.—At the request of the Canton Steel Company, Judge McCarty granted a temporary injunction last night restraining a number of discharged employees from interfering with those employed by the company in the discharge of their duties, and from attempting by threats of personal violence to induce said workmen to leave the plaintiff company's employment. The petition was filed in court on Friday evening by lawyers Day, Lynch & Day. The defendants named are Fred Mook, Howard Baker, Harry Jacques, John Hoefkan, John Lindeman, John Gusk, Harry Maxheimer, Harry Bennett, Charles Allarding and Samuel Slumsky. It is alleged that the above named persons conspired to injure the company by inciting a strike and have succeeded in inducing a number of employees from continuing work.

PICKPOCKETS ABOUT.

During the night performance at the circus numerous pockets were picked. The special police apprehended no one, but thefts have been reported this morning. During the parade in the morning and the afternoon performance the sharpers were at work.

LOCAL OPTION ELECTION.

The board of Canton township trustees, at a meeting held on Friday afternoon, decided to hold a local option election in Canton township and North Industry precinct on June 6. The action resulted from a petition presented by residents of the township.

HENRY AUE MISSING.

Stranger Disappearance of a Massillon Man.

Henry Aue, of 43 North street, is missing. On Tuesday morning he arose, dressed himself in his best clothes and left the house. Nothing has been seen or heard of him since and his wife can not account for his strange absence. Mr. Aue has been little better than an invalid for several years, and when walking requires the aid of a crutch and cane. He has never before been absent from home over night without telling his wife of his intentions and it is feared that something serious has happened to him.

INDICATIONS OF OIL.

The Kerstetter Brothers' Latest Discovery.

OIL AT FORTY-THREE FEET.

No Traces Found in Adjoining Holes—The Drillers Hopeful that by Going Down They May Prove the Existence of Lakes of Oil.

A discovery of a small pocket of oil, at a depth of 43 feet, on the farm of 163 acres owned by the Kerstetter brothers, and located 2½ miles north of town, has been mentioned. The frequent punctures of the soil about Massillon, in searches for coal, and failure to find oil, except in occasional small quantities, have made Massillon people rather skeptical about any great discovery, although they certainly hope that their skepticism may vanish before the facts. The first trace of oil was found on Tuesday evening last, when the coal drills were lifted from the hole.

The tools were shining with a grease of some sort and the odor was unmistakably that of coal oil. Peter Kerstetter wanted to believe that they had really struck oil, but his brother scoffed at the idea, saying that it was only a little grease that had accidentally been spilled into the pipes. But David changed his mind at 11 o'clock the following day when their pump brought forth several quarts of a fluid whose principal ingredient was, without a doubt, crude oil. A sample was brought to Massillon and although it was not examined by an expert, those who saw it, say that it looked, felt and smelt like the genuine article.

The Kerstetter brothers, who are drilling their land in the interest of the Warwick Coal Company, expect to probe the earth to a distance of 23 feet, which is as deep as their drilling apparatus will permit them to go. If they strike a good vein of coal that may end their drilling operations, but if such should not be the case, they may put in new machinery and go on down to depth of 300 feet where Peter Kerstetter is confident, whole lakes of oil are to be found. The coal, of course, is the sole property of the concern which they represent, but their contract stipulates nothing more and whatever else is found whether it be gold or oil belongs to the brothers.

The first evidence of oil was discovered at a depth of 43 feet, but by the time double that distance had been reached all trace of it was lost. Peter Kerstetter says that they have now struck an underground current of some sort, which not only carries off the oil, but takes with it the water with which the drillers sometimes fill the pipes to bring the oil to the surface.

About 100 feet distant from the present drilling scene another hole was put down, but no oil of any kind was found. The men have been drilling for about three weeks.

Years ago Peter Kerstetter used to tell his neighbors that there was oil under his farm, but he was usually alone in his belief. There is a small pool in the corner of a woods and the surface of the water is always covered with a skum, which is doubtless coal oil arising from the bowels of the earth. This Mr. Kerstetter always regarded as a positive indication, and the discovery of oil so near the surface makes him and his brother all the more desirous to go deeper.

The Kerstetter brothers are not as yet in receipt of any communications from capitalists, but that is only a matter of time.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Appointments Likely to Cause a Peck of Trouble.

Dr. J. V. Lewis, Wm. Simonet, John Hay, E. Stanton Howells and John C. Welty will be appointed to act as executive committee for the Democratic party of Stark county. At the central committee meeting a committee of three was authorized to report back an executive committee of five, and this committee will select two persons to serve upon the board of elections. Archibald McGregor and Phil Bernover are eager to succeed themselves, and the executive committee will have a hard time of it until some decision in this matter is reached. It is understood that there is an almost unanimous feeling favorable to Mr. McGregor, but that Mr. Bernover's appointment will be contested. G. G. Paul, of Massillon, has been named as a likely man for the other place, and as the Canton members of the committee are in the minority, they are not likely to dictate more than one appointment. B. F. Weybrecht, of Alliance, has also been thought of as a possibility.

Granted a Divorce.

CANTON, May 15.—Dr. Hiram Disinger, of Canal Fulton, was granted a divorce from Clara Disinger, by Judge McCarty, on Thursday. There were thirty witnesses present, but only four or five were sworn. Action was brought on the grounds of ill treatment. Dr. Disinger claimed his wife charged him with all manner of unbecoming things, and that frequently when he was attending lady patients she would break into the room and threaten him. Mrs. Disinger made no defense.

WONDERS OF CORONADO

And Glimpses Into Lower California.

THE GIFT UNCLE SAM REFUSED.

Some Observations About Nomenclature and the Soft Sound of the Hard J—The Hotel Del Coronado and the Profession of Host.

CORONADO, Cal., May 8.—(Continued from last Saturday)—But I digress. I started to write you a note and tell you something of Coronado Beach. It is not quite an island. Following the beach southward you reach the main land; on the ocean front the beach extends for miles, making a most perfect driveway, which in some places is just wide enough to separate the rolling surf from the placid bay, leaving barely room enough for the drive and the Coronado railroad, which latter runs from the hotel around the bay to San Diego—one way of going there. Twelve miles down the beach and you reach the Mexican line, the Olay mountains on the border, and here are the springs that produce the wonderful Coronado water, purer and more refreshing than Apollinaris, and marketed to the people of the whole West, who know a good thing when they can get it.

Cross the line and you are in Lower California, a country most marvelously rich in minerals, a menace also to us in case of war, and yet refused by this government at one time, as a gift. Down there, by paying a light tax on each hundred shells you take in, you can find the finest mountain quail shooting a bird that makes the best shots miss occasionally, for he is up and off like a blue streak, and further down some of the great Mexican ranches, is larger game and wild fowl in great quantity. But oh! the barbed cactus needles that penetrate your boot as easily as if it was paper and the loco-weed on these mountain sides, that drive horses or cattle that eat it, crazy, so that they are "locoed."

On the border is the Mexican town of Tia Juana, pronounced Tee-a Wan-na, which means Aunt Jane and which is full of dogs, fleas, tamales and greasy who say "Adios, senor" when you leave. It is a poor apology for a town and you wonder what on earth supports the place for about the only sign of business is a saloon and the customs house.

Speaking of these old Spanish names and pronunciations, I came down the other day over one of the most beautiful stage routes in the state, from Los Olivos through the Ojai (Oh-ye) Valley and down over the Santa Ynez mountains to Santa Barbara and San Buenaventura. On the back seat of the stage as it whipped down the mountain roads with its six horses, around the mountain side and ledivities in a way that reminded me of Horace Greeley and Hank Monk, there sat a well-to-do Irish farmer from Iowa and his rather nervous wife. He was a good fellow—jolly, bright and with hard sense in his remarks. Finally he said he rather thought, as this was now the United States that it would be easier and better for every one if a change of names of towns, etc., were made all through Southern California—there was too much of the foreign, unpronounceable name. I disagreed with him. I said that I liked the romance of the old associations and the soft use of the hard letter J, though I did acknowledge that perhaps the old Padres who established all these Spanish missions and towns rather over-did the saints when they named the locations. But, on the whole, I liked them and said "I suppose you would like them all called Marshalltown or Murphysville." A surprised, pained look went over his face and he said "How the—did you know my name was Murphy?" It was my turn to be surprised and things looked awkward until I explained my innocent ignorance of his name.

However, off to the north of us lies the mainland again, extending out beyond us into the open sea, and called Point Loma. Hereon is the highest lighthouse in the world and by night its alternate red and white flashes guide the helmsmen to the entrance of the placid harbor. No matter how rough the weather is outside he can always cross the bar to smooth water behind Coronado, and at almost all times the well named Pacific will allow you to sail out through this entrance and make a goodly catch of Spanish mackerel, barracuda, sea bass and other table dainties, while frequently the seals and porpoise play around your boat (and spoil the fishing) or perhaps an occasional whale sends a spout of water into the air in a way to remind you of that picture in your old geography that is inscribed underneath, "There she blows."

I have given you our surroundings on three sides in a brief way, but no pen can describe the west; for there we can see each evening, what you, with all your millions, cannot see in Ohio nor any other eastern state, that always glorious sight, the dropping of the golden molten sun from the cerulean blue of the horizon into the unknown depths of the Pacific. Oh, the beautiful blue of the water by day and the silvery track by night when the moon is out in the west and the white surf roars out of the green swells and curling into foam, breaks and falls on the white sands with a thundering thud or a vicious slap and crash. Our cottage is just two hundred steps from the beach and each morning two of us slip down and take a plunge before dressing for breakfast. The ladies go in every few days, later, say about 11 o'clock, winter and summer. Further up the beach, ten minutes walk from us, is the crowning glory of this favored spot, of which they say Mr. Lakeside said that it was so near like Paradise that he almost feared to walk the beach lest he should meet his Maker. And the crowning glory is the Hotel of the Crown, "Del Coronado." The construction account, they say, has reached a million and a half and what with its salt water bathing plunges, its stables, its museum of marine life (a most inter-

esting collection), its lawns and walks and flowers and tropic trees, you hardly wonder at it, and especially so after you know all the corners of the vast resort.

It is not a resort, as that name oft implies, for day excursions into, nor for picnic parties; it is the resort in winter of the best people from your East, who thus escape the blizzards and slush of the cold season, and it is the resort in summer of the inland people, from as far east as Salt Lake City, El Paso, and Denver, who come from the excessive inland heat for the cool breezes from the ocean, and find comfort in the shade and the bathing. The hotel itself of 750 rooms, is built with many gables and corners of architecture, around a court 150 feet by 250 feet and covers 7½ acres. In the court is a great variety of tropic plants, vines and trees, growing out of perfect grassy turf and as you walk through bevy of quail whirl from one place to another or run across the lawn. On the sea front a long enclosed veranda tempers the sea breeze but admits all the sun to the invalid who seeks its quiet for rest and reading. Below this is the terrace of grass down to where the surf breaks and runs to your feet across the sands. It is shaded with palms and peppers, and covered with easy chairs, and from there you can watch the fishermen on the long iron pier, or stroll into the billiard room where thirty tables, in perfect condition, invite the lovers of the graceful game. Bowling alleys for exercise and shuffle board for the girls. Above this room in the round corner of the hotel is the ball and theatre room covering 11,000 square feet—here, in addition to the dances is given the weekly Sunday afternoon concert by the hotel orchestra, a delight to the guests and to hundreds of outsiders, all of whom are welcome. In the other corner of the hotel is the main dining room, which seats 1,000 persons, and surrounding all a park of flowers, grass and trees. Not the least of the pleasant features to the stranger is the professional host, whose sole duty it is to see that all are made welcome and entertained. He makes up driving and sailing parties on land, fishing and sailing parties on the water, sees that luncheons are prepared, makes introductions, arranges the Saturday afternoon hunting parties when a jack rabbit drive or hunt takes place, the place of the fox, dances with the girls who are unskipped, introduces the men who are unacquainted.

Our own little cottage blossoms full of roses and of callias that bloom the year through; figs, lemons and guavas, thrifty tho' only set out last season, and a little -prout of a pepper tree, which was just a little riding whip size when planted last summer, is now way above my head, and the hedge of cedars that was set out last May, when the plants were only small enough to go in an envelope, was trimmed in January and is now waist high. Come out and see us. As I have said it is as lovely here in summer as in winter and it is but to step into the limited sleeper and get off here in three and one half days in a different world and in what has been called the "most unique corner of the earth," and where both the "Cold Wave" and the "Heated Tem" are unknown quantities.

W. H. W.

WILL CHECK BICYCLES.

The Pennsylvania Company Decides to Obey the New State Law.

It was the intention of the Pennsylvania lines to oppose the new bicycle law enacted in this state and for that reason other roads in the state were recently asked as to their position on the law, but now develops that the system has decided to at once comply with the law, circulars having been received bearing from the general baggage and general passenger departments at Pittsburgh the necessary instructions for complying with the law. The circular states that commencing at once bicycles will be transported free in baggage cars between all points on the system and that of the Vandalias as well. One bicycle will be checked and transported free for each passenger holding proper transportation and forwarded on the first train on which it can be conveniently carried.

They will not be checked beyond any terminal or junction point connecting with other lines. Passengers holding transportation beyond such terminal or junction points should be informed that they must re-check before proceeding farther. Agents will see that bicycles when presented for checking are in perfect condition, and if not, they will specify their condition on reports, showing extent and character of damage. Baby carriages and tricycles will be estimated at fifty pounds, and charge made the same as for fifty pounds excess baggage to destination of passenger. Bicycles, tricycles and baby carriages are of delicate and fragile construction, and every precaution must be taken by employees of the baggage department for their safe handling.

SAID TO BE SUFFERING.

Palmyra Miners Reported to be in Distress.

ALLIANCE, May 16.—A terrible condition of affairs exists in the Palmyra mining district, ten miles north of this city, where the miners have been on strike for two months. Several men from that place were in this city, yesterday, and said that the families of half of the idle miners were actually starving, and that the remainder were but little better off. The officers of the miners' organization started a relief store two weeks ago, but the food supply from this source is insufficient for the demand.

The strike started over a difference in the size of the screens used, and although a number of consultations have been held between the operators and the officers of the miners' organization, they are as far apart as when the strike was declared.

The miners employed in the Deerfield mines, which are operated by the Palmyra companies, struck several weeks ago through sympathy, and are already in stringent circumstances. About 300 men are involved in the strike. So far no arrangements have been made here to send food to the starving families.

THE INDEPENDENT.
THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY.
INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
9 North Erie St., Massillon, O.
WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1890.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1907.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1890.
Long Distance Telephone No. 60.
Farmer's Telephone No. 60.
MONDAY, MAY 18, 1893

And still the Canton News-Democrat fails to advise the faithful on the currency question. What is the matter with the new News-Democrat? Is it long on words and short on convictions, too?

Wyoming has fallen into line and her delegation to the St. Louis convention has been instructed for McKinley. Just what proportion of credit for this result is due to Miss Minnie Kihn, of this city, will, of course, never be known, but it cannot be otherwise than gratifying to her to know that the campaign which she has been actively conducting for months, has met with complete success.

The conviction of ex-Senator Iden, of Newark, who is charged with accepting bribes, is one of the most wholesome occurrences of recent years in Ohio. Very gradually some of our office holders who are not like Caesar's wife, are learning that it is profitable to be honest. Mr. Iden went to Columbus a poor man. He returned to his constituents, it is alleged, with a string of horses, his debts paid, and money in the bank. Now for the next rascal!

The following may properly be headed "important if true" and is commended to whom it may concern: The fond father and the doting big brother, who have been in the habit of strapping baby into a basket or other contrivance and giving the youngster a ride on the bicycle, must forego that sort of amusement or incur the liability of prosecution. Such is the edict of the Illinois Humane Society. The officers of the society have been giving the matter serious investigation. The brunt of a shock when a collision occurs is only one of the least objections raised. Medical experts, they say, are convinced that the rapid and unnatural motion affects the child's brain. The official protectors of the children propose to invoke the aid of the law.

The Democrats of Stark county being very much at sea, will vote on these two propositions: For the free and unlimited courage of silver; for the single gold standard. This leads their organ, the Canton News-Democrat to exclaim:

"What can be more far than this? What can be more Democratic than this? There is no chance for manipulations, machinations or combinations. There will be no chance for either side to influence the result by hiring ward workers to man the polls."

True, every word of it. But what about the position of the News-Democrat on this question of party principle? Under which flag does it fight? Having so clearly set forth the two propositions, let us hear from our old mossback contemporary as to its own alleged views.

Harper's Weekly laments the decline of patriotism as shown by the decline of pie. "Reports come," it says, "from the restaurateurs of Chicago that one of the most distinctive of American institutions is in danger. Pie, dear to Emerson and so many other good men, consumed thrice daily for generations throughout the length and breadth of the Great American Pie Belt, is no longer in demand at the lunch counter or the hotel table. The pudding, the biscuit and the berry are slowly but surely taking its place in popular affection. The World's Fair did it, say the pie people. There were strange things to eat there, and visitors, leaving their good old-fashioned ways, began to experiment. The insidious love of novelty having once taken possession of them, they were lost, and few have returned to their old allegiance. Perhaps popcorn and soda water, corn bread and buckwheat cakes, will follow pie into oblivion. Who can tell? The outlook for the patriot is dark indeed in these latter days."

A MCKINLEY ROUND-UP.

A careful summing up of results, so far as they concern McKinley, appears in today's Pittsburgh Times. North Carolina and Wyoming's Republican state conventions yesterday followed the example of those of West Virginia and Washington the day before and instructed their delegates at large to vote for McKinley. The last state conventions have now been held, and the list ends, as it began and continued throughout, with great triumphs for the people's man from Ohio. There remain but a few district delegates to be chosen today, and the list will then be complete.

There is not the slightest doubt that by this evening the number of McKinley delegates who will support the people's favorite as their first choice will be well over 600. The Philadelphia Press in its daily table, to which we have heretofore alluded, yesterday gave him 503, with 94 doubtful, of which it says McKinley will get two-thirds. In its list of McKinley delegates it, however, did not include the eight from Washington, the six district delegates mentioned above just elected from Tennessee, West Virginia and New York

and the four delegates at-large from North Carolina, which would bring the total up to 521. Adding two thirds of the 94 doubtful and contested delegates would bring the figures up to 584, which is short of the real number actually claimed for him, to say nothing of the many delegates who are instructed for him for second choice. And the first choice delegates that will be elected for him today must be added also. And while McKinley is assured of over 600 delegates, it must be remembered that it only takes 480 to nominate him. The Times told its readers some time ago that McKinley would have 150 delegates elected since that prediction was made, it today has no reason to doubt that its prediction will not be amply fulfilled. An it heartily congratulates its readers on the fact that is now apparent to every sensible and intelligent person, that William McKinley will be the Republican nominee and the next President.

AN IOWA ENTERPRISE.

Much to the disgust of the ardent Populists of the greenback variety, having their headquarters in Massillon, and headed by the redoubtable General Coxe, a well defined plan is now under full headway, having for its object the fusion of the People's and Democratic parties, and the nomination of some man agreeable to both, on a free silver platform. This plan pre-supposes that a gold standard platform will be adopted at St. Louis. The conformation of this theory, which Mr. Coxe and his first assistant, Mr. Vincent, brought to light some weeks ago, was received yesterday afternoon, in the form of letters from Ottumwa, Iowa, inquiring what the Populists would think of ex-Governor Horace Boies, of Waterloo, Iowa, as a candidate for the two united parties.

This explains a great many things. It shows that the venerable "Bloody Brides" Waite was not wrong in his recent letter to Mr. Coxe, wherein he said that certain Judas Iscariots among the Populists were aiming to sacrifice principle for policy, and he would not be a party to any such scheme. Mr. Waite, however, thought that William Jennings Bryan was the man who wanted to straddle two platforms.

Mr. Coxe is opposed, of course, to anything short of the free coinage of paper and a plank declaring that every man can lift himself by tugging at his own boot straps, providing he only tugs hard enough. He is now in Iowa, and is on his way to Oregon, hoping against belief to head off this movement which he dimly foresaw months before. At that time, through the influence of Gen. J. B. Weaver, of Iowa, the chairman of the People's party of Oregon wrote to Coxe begging him to abandon his intended visit. The latter sent back word that he would go to Oregon just as he had intended. Should the parties fuse there will be a bolt led by the old line greenbackers, all of which goes to show that the Massillon man is still a power, and the Populists despite their much vaunted political perfection, have troubles of their own.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION BUSINESS.
NAVARRE, May 16.—The union school board met in special session Friday evening. Members James, Loew, Allinder and Garver were present. Rhine and Goshorn were absent. On motion of Loew, Edward Thomas, Milton Garver, Ben. James, Elmer Schultz, Rosa Wagner, Mamie Quigley, Pearl Brown, Genevieve Whitmore, Leafy Myers, Emaline Foltz and Theresa Hoagland, members of the A and B divisions of the senior class in the high school, were granted diplomas without commencement exercises. Supt. Baker was instructed to procure diplomas and have them filled out for the graduates. A committee of two was appointed to have the county surveyor to measure the distance from the homes of pupils who reside outside the union school district and attend the Navarre schools. This is made necessary in the suit of the Navarre board of education vs. the Bethlehem township board of education, for tuition of township pupils, soon to be tried in common pleas court. The Boxwell commencement of Bethlehem township will be held at Rockville, Saturday evening. There are ten candidates for graduation.

CRYSTAL SPRING BUDGET.
CRYSTAL SPRING, May 14.—Our people were shocked when they heard of the suicide of Mr. Jacob Geis. He and Gen. Lee Wilson were seen in town two days previous, chatting and talking about the good old times gone by. Democracy has sustained a severe blow in Jackson township by the loss of our late friend. Mr. Geis was often called upon to make a speech in its behalf, and also on many other occasions. Alex. Sharp, Jacob Klein and William Croopston wandered their way to Turkeyfoot lake, Wednesday, for the purpose of fishing. Osro, the 12 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Coopston, was suddenly taken ill while at school and lay unconscious for a few hours. Dr. Irene Hardy was at once summoned and rendered medical aid. He is resting much better at this writing.

TRIED TO KILL HIS PARENTS.
APPLE CREEK, May 14.—Christian Geiger was captured and taken to Wooster, Tuesday night, for assaulting his father. He had attacked him with a hoe, and then turned on those who tried to stop him. He claimed that the Almighty had ordered him to kill his parents. The young man will be sent to the state hospital for insane.

A FREMONT ASSASSIN.

Jacob Hess Killed and His Sons Wounded.

RESULT OF A LOVE AFFAIR.

Objections of the Family, to the Suit of a Young Man for Miss Hess Supposed to Have Led to the Shocking Tragedy—Previous Effort to Destroy the House.

(By Associated Press to The Independent)
FREMONT, O., May 16.—A mile east of Lindsey and eight miles from this city, last midnight, Jacob Hess's family were aroused by an explosion which shattered the house but hurt no one. Mr. Hess and two sons went out to ascertain the cause, when Mr. Hess was shot dead. The two sons were badly wounded with buckshot. Three shots were fired when the assassin fled. Suspicion points to Louis Billow, whose suit for Miss Hess had been strenuously opposed by her father and brothers.

QUESTIONS FOR TEACHERS.

Posers Put to Them at the County Examination.
The following questions were used by the county examiners at Canton on Saturday, May 9. There were ninety applicants in the class:

ARITHMETIC.
A owns 27 of a mill, and B the remainder; 5-8 of the difference between their shares is valued at \$8,500; what is the value of the mill?

What is the radius of a water wheel if an arc of 18 degrees of its circumference is 1 foot 9 inches in length?

A man died Feb. 13, 1832; his age was 32 yr 2 mo and 13 da; find the exact date of his birth. Explain fully how you obtain your answer.

How large a draft in Buffalo, N. Y., can be purchased for \$3,000, payable 2 mo. after sight in Nashville, Tenn., exchange being 1% discount and interest 6%?

If 9 bricklayers can lay a wall 80 ft. long, 20 ft. high, and 1 1/2 ft. thick, in 15 da. of 9 hr. each, in how many days of 10 hrs. each, can 12 bricklayers lay a wall 100 ft. long, 25 ft. high and 2 ft. thick? (By proportion.)

The hypotenuse of an isosceles right-angle triangle is 28 ft. long; find the area of the triangle.

Mr. W. bought 40 shares of stock, \$50 each at 2 1/2% discount; he sold 1 of it at 1 1/2% discount, and the remainder at 1 1/4% premium; what was his gain per cent?

A young man having received \$3,420 from his father's estate, invested his money in a 6% stock purchase at 95; what was his yearly income?

How many tons of ore must be taken from a mine that after a loss of 17-40 in roasting, and 8-10 of the residue in smelting, there shall remain 506 tons of pure metal?

A clerk spends 20% of 66 2/3% more than 1/2 of his income; required his income, if he saves \$533 per year?

GEOGRAPHY.
What can you say of the Mississippi valley?

What can you say of the altitude of Wyoming, and what of its river system?

What is the latitude of Cincinnati, of Washington, D. C., of New Orleans, of New York, and of Paris?

What city on the coast almost directly south of Erie, Pa.? South of Chicago?

Name all the seas that border on Asia.

Name two rivers of each grand division, and tell where each empties.

Which has the greater altitude, Chattanooga or Cairo, Illinois? Why do you say so?

What are ocean currents? What causes them?

BOUND INDIANA AND PENNSYLVANIA.

PHYSIOLOGY.

What is the condition of the air we exhale?

What is gained by the study of physiology?

What are the lungs?

What are the derma and epidermis?

What is meant by the systole and the diastole?

Give some results of the use of narcotics.

Name some substances that produce a narcotic influence.

What are tendons? How do they differ from ligaments?

What is the normal temperature of our bodies? How much does it vary?

What is indigestion?

GRAMMAR.

What benefits are derived from the study of grammar?

Name six authors of standard grammars.

From what sources are English words mostly obtained?

From what parts of speech are adverbs formed? Illustrate.

Distinguish between the sense of *older* and *elder*, *virtuous* and *virtual*, *farther* and *further*.

Diagram: "Certainly it is heaven upon earth to have a man's mind move in charity, rest in providence and turn upon the poles of truth."

Write very carefully an essay of two hundred words on "What Knowledge is of the Most Worth."

HISTORY.

When and why were the Articles of Confederation adopted? Did they answer the purpose for which they were intended? Give reasons.

To which would you attach the most importance, the date of an event, the event itself, or the cause of the event? Why?

Give two noted historical sayings, and the author and incident of each.

HELP THE POOR ARMENIANS.

A Book For Sale Written by William Willard Howard.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Armenian Relief association of this city has instituted a movement to raise a rescue fund for the aid of victims of Turkish oppression in Armenia. As one means to this end the association has put on sale a small book written by William Willard Howard, who has just returned from his second trip to Asia Minor in connection with the Armenian question. "Horrors of Armenia: the Story of an Eye Witness," is the title of the book, the price being 10 cents. The blue book submitted to the parliament of Great Britain last February affords ample verification of many of the statements contained in the book, which without it would seem incredible.

Subscriptions to the rescue fund may be sent to Charles H. Stout, Esq., treasurer of the Armenian Relief association, National Bank of the Republic, Wall street, New York city, who is the only person authorized to receive contributions to the Armenian rescue fund.

WEYLER WANTS THE CORN.

A Sharp Trick He Is Trying to Play on the Cubans.

HAVANA, May 16.—Captain General Weyler has issued a proclamation giving the country people 20 days in which to deposit in the various government centers all the corn procurable in the provinces of Pinar del Rio, Havana and Matanzas. The owners of the corn must carry or transport it to the villages nearest to which are detachments of Spanish troops.

If the country people are unable to transport the corn themselves they will be furnished with the necessary vehicles and the military authorities at the collecting centers have been authorized to purchase the corn at market prices or receive it on deposit. At the expiration of the 20 days all corn not deposited or so purchased by the military authorities will be considered contraband of war and the owners of it will be punished as criminals.

A Carbuilders' Strike.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., May 16.—The wages of the carbuilders employed by the Besen Manufacturing company have been cut \$1 on the car, and as a result 200 carpenters struck. They say they will not allow non-union men to fill their places.

Sample of General Booth Christianity.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Members of the Salvation Army here claim the furniture used by Brigadier Fielding, who deserted to Ballington Booth's Volunteers, leaving his family with nothing in their rooms but bare floors.

Were Divided by the Beecher Trial.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The Manhattan and New York and Brooklyn conferences of the Congregational church have united, after a separation of more than 20 years, occasioned by difficulties growing out of the Beecher trial.

Killed Nearly Eighty Matacheles.

BELLEVUE, South Africa, May 16.—A party under Captains Grey and Wrey have attacked and routed a body of Matacheles, near Ticksa Indians, killing nearly 80.

FOUGHT OVER A STREET.

Two Prominent Officials in Detroit Are Roughly Handled.

DETROIT, May 16.—Members of the Detroit board of public works and employees of the Detroit railway have had a hand-to-hand fight over the question of allowing tearing up of a portion of Cass avenue to remove and relay a track which the company had been ordered to do by the supreme court.

The board was finally victorious by aid of the police, but President Gathard of the board was roughly handled and Commissioner McVicar was badly bruised and had his clothes torn open by a blow in the back from a pick ax.

A Terrible Disaster at Hull.

HULL, May 16.—A caisson of the new extension of St. Andrews' fish dock here broke suddenly and the rush of water swept every vessel in the docks from their moorings and jammed them into a hopeless mass of wreckage. The damage is estimated to amount to \$500,000.

Child Drowned in a Tub.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., May 16.—Mrs. Craig Pike completed her washing and went into the house to rest, leaving her little year-old child outside to play. Twenty minutes later she found the little one in the tub of water drowned.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

CHICAGO, May 16.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, active, lower, \$3.05@3.45; cattle, dull, unchanged; sheep, dull.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Wheat				
Sept.	63	63 1/4	63 1/4	62 3/4
July	62 1/2	62 3/4	61 3/4	62 1/4
Oats				
Sept.	19 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/4
July	19 1/4	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/4
Corn				
Sept.	35 1/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 1/4
July	35 1/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 1/4
Pork				
Sept.	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 1/2
July	7 1/2	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 1/2
Lard				
Sept.	4 7/8	4 80	4 7/8	4 80
July	4 65	4 65 1/2	4 65	4 6 1/2
Cash Wheat				
" Corn				
" Oats				
" Pork				
" Lard				

TOLEDO, May 16.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 67 1/2.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, May 16, 1893.

GRAIN MARKET.	
Wheat, per bushel (old)	68
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats, per bushel	30-32
Corn, per bushel	30-32
Barley, per bushel	45
Wool, per lb.	8-10-12
Flax Seed, per bushel	11 00
Clover Seed, per bushel	14 00
Timothy Seed, per bushel	15-16-18
Brass, per 100 lbs	80
Middlings, per 100 lbs	90
Hay, per ton	13 00-16 00
PRODUCE.	
Choice Butter, per lb.	12-14
Eggs, per dozen	8
Lard, per pound	11 00
Ham, per lb.	10
Shoulders, per lb.	06
Sides, per lb.	8
Cheese, per lb.	12-14
White bean, per bushel	1 25-1 50
Potatoes, per bushel	15
Onions, per bushel	9
Apples, per bushel	1 00-1 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	15-16
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Salt, per barrel	11 00-11 25

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURGH, May 14.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 73¢; No. 2 red, 70¢; spring wheat, 69¢; No. 3 red, 67¢; No. 4 red, 65¢; No. 5 red, 63¢; No. 6 red, 61¢; No. 7 red, 59¢; No. 8 red, 57¢; No. 9 red, 55¢; No. 10 red, 53¢; No. 11 red, 51¢; No. 12 red, 49¢; No. 13 red, 47¢; No. 14 red, 45¢; No. 15 red, 43¢; No. 16 red, 41¢; No. 17 red, 39¢; No. 18 red, 37¢; No. 19 red, 35¢; No. 20 red, 33¢; No. 21 red, 31¢; No. 22 red, 29¢; No. 23 red, 27¢; No. 24 red, 25¢; No. 25 red, 23¢; No. 26 red, 21¢; No. 27 red, 19¢; No. 28 red, 17¢; No. 29 red, 15¢; No. 30 red, 13¢; No. 31 red, 11¢; No. 32 red, 9¢; No. 33 red, 7¢; No. 34 red, 5¢; No. 35 red, 3¢; No. 36 red, 1¢; No. 37 red, 0¢; No. 38 red, 0¢; No. 39 red, 0¢; No. 40 red, 0¢; No. 41 red, 0¢; No. 42 red, 0¢; No. 43 red, 0¢; No. 44 red, 0¢; No. 45 red, 0¢; No. 46 red, 0¢; No. 47 red, 0¢; No. 48 red, 0¢; No. 49 red, 0¢; No. 50 red, 0¢; No. 51 red, 0¢; No. 52 red, 0¢; No. 53 red, 0¢; No. 54 red, 0¢; No. 55 red, 0¢; No. 56 red, 0¢; No. 57 red, 0¢; No. 58 red, 0¢; No. 59 red, 0¢; No. 60 red, 0¢; No. 61 red, 0¢; No. 62 red, 0¢; No. 63 red, 0¢; No. 64 red, 0¢; No. 65 red, 0¢; No. 66 red, 0¢; No. 67 red, 0¢; No. 68 red, 0¢; No. 69 red, 0¢; No. 70 red, 0¢; No. 71 red, 0¢; No. 72 red, 0¢; No. 73 red, 0¢; No. 74 red, 0¢; No. 75 red, 0¢; No. 76 red, 0¢; No. 77 red, 0¢; No. 78 red, 0¢; No. 79 red, 0¢; No. 80 red, 0¢; No. 81 red, 0¢; No. 82 red, 0¢; No. 83 red, 0¢; No. 84 red, 0¢; No. 85 red, 0¢; No. 86 red, 0¢; No. 87 red, 0¢; No. 88 red, 0¢; No. 89 red, 0¢; No. 90 red, 0¢; No. 91 red, 0¢; No. 92 red, 0¢; No. 93 red, 0¢; No. 94 red, 0¢; No. 95 red, 0¢; No. 96 red, 0¢; No. 97 red, 0¢; No. 98 red, 0¢; No. 99 red, 0¢; No. 100 red, 0¢; No. 101 red, 0¢; No. 102 red, 0¢; No. 103 red, 0¢; No. 104 red, 0¢; No. 105 red, 0¢; No. 106 red, 0¢; No. 107 red, 0¢; No. 108 red, 0¢; No. 109 red, 0¢; No. 110 red, 0¢; No. 111 red, 0¢; No. 112 red, 0¢; No. 113 red, 0¢; No. 114 red, 0¢; No. 115 red, 0¢; No. 116 red, 0¢; No. 117 red, 0¢; No. 118 red, 0¢; No. 119 red, 0¢; No. 120 red, 0¢; No. 121 red, 0¢; No. 122 red, 0¢; No. 123 red, 0¢; No. 124 red, 0¢; No. 125 red, 0¢; No. 126 red, 0¢; No. 127 red, 0¢; No. 128 red, 0¢; No. 129 red, 0¢; No. 130 red, 0¢; No. 131 red, 0¢; No. 132 red, 0¢; No. 133 red, 0¢; No. 134 red, 0¢; No. 135 red, 0¢; No. 136 red, 0¢; No. 137 red, 0¢; No. 138 red, 0¢; No. 139 red, 0¢; No. 140 red, 0¢; No. 141 red, 0¢; No. 142 red, 0¢; No. 143 red, 0¢; No. 144 red, 0¢; No. 145 red, 0¢; No. 146 red, 0¢; No. 147 red, 0¢; No. 148 red, 0¢; No. 149 red, 0¢; No. 150 red, 0¢; No. 151 red, 0¢; No. 152 red, 0¢; No. 153 red, 0¢; No. 154 red, 0¢; No. 155 red, 0¢; No. 156 red, 0¢; No. 157 red, 0¢; No. 158 red, 0¢; No. 159 red, 0¢; No. 160 red, 0¢; No. 161 red, 0¢; No. 162 red, 0¢; No. 163 red, 0¢; No. 164 red, 0¢; No. 165 red, 0¢; No. 166 red, 0¢; No. 167 red, 0¢; No. 168 red, 0¢; No. 169 red, 0¢; No. 170 red, 0¢; No. 171 red, 0¢; No. 172 red, 0¢; No. 173 red, 0¢; No. 174 red, 0¢; No. 175 red, 0¢; No. 176 red, 0¢; No. 177 red, 0¢; No. 178 red, 0¢; No. 179 red, 0¢; No. 180 red, 0¢; No. 181 red, 0¢; No. 182 red, 0¢; No. 183 red, 0¢; No. 184 red, 0¢; No. 185 red, 0¢; No. 186 red, 0¢; No. 187 red, 0¢; No. 188 red, 0¢; No. 189 red, 0¢; No. 190 red, 0¢; No. 191 red, 0¢; No. 192 red, 0¢; No. 193 red, 0¢; No. 194 red, 0¢; No. 195 red, 0¢; No. 196 red, 0¢; No. 197 red, 0¢; No. 198 red, 0¢; No. 199 red, 0¢; No. 200 red, 0¢; No. 201 red, 0¢; No. 202 red, 0¢; No. 203 red, 0¢; No. 204 red, 0¢; No. 205 red, 0¢; No. 206 red, 0¢; No. 207 red, 0¢; No. 208 red, 0¢; No. 209 red, 0¢; No. 210 red, 0¢; No. 211 red, 0¢; No. 212 red, 0¢; No. 213 red, 0¢; No. 214 red, 0¢; No. 215 red, 0¢; No. 216 red, 0¢; No. 217 red, 0¢; No. 218 red, 0¢; No. 219 red, 0¢; No. 220 red, 0¢; No. 221 red, 0¢; No. 222 red, 0¢; No. 223 red, 0¢; No. 224 red, 0¢; No. 225 red, 0¢; No. 226 red, 0¢; No. 227 red, 0¢; No. 228 red, 0¢; No. 229 red, 0¢; No. 230 red, 0¢; No. 231 red, 0¢; No. 232 red, 0¢; No. 233 red, 0¢; No. 234 red, 0¢; No. 235 red, 0¢; No. 236 red, 0¢; No. 237 red, 0¢; No. 238 red, 0¢; No. 239 red, 0¢; No. 240 red, 0¢; No. 241 red, 0¢; No. 242 red, 0¢; No. 243 red, 0¢; No. 244 red, 0¢; No. 245 red, 0¢; No. 246 red, 0¢; No. 247 red, 0¢; No. 248 red, 0¢; No. 249 red, 0¢; No. 250 red, 0¢; No. 251 red, 0¢; No. 252 red, 0¢; No. 253 red, 0¢; No. 254 red, 0¢; No. 255 red, 0¢; No. 256

CROWNING THE CZAR.

A Remarkable Ceremony
Graphically Described.

SCENES IN THE CATHEDRAL.

Sacred Functions of the Three Metropolitans—The Autocratic Exercises—In the Holy of Holies—The Crown, the Scepter and the Orb—Prayer of the New Czar. The People's Holiday Feast—Banqueting the Nobles.

[Copyright, 1896.]
In order to appreciate the vast importance of the coronation ceremonies of Nicholas II at Moscow, it must be explained that in the eyes of the hundred millions or so who are compelled to bow to the autocratic will of the czar the latter does not reign in the full sense of the word until he has been solemnly crowned, anointed and consecrated not alone as a temporal, but also as the spiritual ruler of the mighty Russian empire. Up to the reign of Peter the Great there were two rulers co-existent in Russia, the one ecclesiastic, the other secular, and as czar and patriarch were seldom in unison with one another and almost equally powerful, the country was torn asunder by their dissensions, productive of national misery and

possible to get the seats unless they take possession of them before the break of day. It is already 7 in the morning when the grand procession of the nobility of Russia, of the great dignitaries of the state, of the foreign ambassadors and royal guests and of the delegates from the various races and provinces of the empire, all in their proper order, reach the palace, where the emperor and empress await them in the great throne room. Conducted by grand chamberlains, their majesties take their places near the head of the procession beneath the canopy richly wrought in silk and gold and borne by 32 generals. It then winds its way toward the entrance of the cathedral, led by masters of ceremonies and by gorgeously clad heralds mounted upon pure white horses. Every state, province and condition of the empire is represented in the procession save one. The Jews alone, although they number some 6,000,000 in the dominions of the czar, have no representation in the cortege, a fact which cannot fail to cause a painful impression throughout the civilized world. It is impossible to describe the spectacle presented by such a procession as this, the picturesqueness of which is well nigh beyond portrayal. It is a mixture of the orient and of the west, of Asia and Europe, with Africa likewise, lending a bit of its own particular color to the scene. There are caftans of cloth of gold, of silver, of satin, silk, velvet, plush, of every color of the rainbow, coats and dresses thickly encrusted with diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearls, damasked breastplates and bucklers, silken sashes struck full of badgers, daggers and pistols, towering turban-like caps of snow white lamb's wool, carpets of the color and dimensions of huge melons and strange Phrygian caps glistening with brilliant and rubies. The senators in scarlet, the lackeys of the court appear in dark

as one of the eyes of the golden orb of the throne of the great mogul at Delhi, the Kohinoor having served as the other eye. This diamond wandered about from hand to hand as a piece of glass or a topaz until it was secured by an Armenian trader named Lasareff, to whom it owes one of its popular names. This trader carried it, with great risk of his life, to St. Petersburg and offered it for sale to Catherine II, who then took it to Amsterdam, the center of the diamond trade. Here it was bought by the Russian Count Alexis Orloff, to whom it owes its second popular name. He gave 450,000 rubles for it, and then presented it to the empress, obtaining at the same time a patent of nobility for Lasareff. The imperial orb was also made for the coronation of the Emperor Paul. It is of pure gold, with a girdle of three rows of brilliant and splendid almond shaped diamonds in the center.

None but the royal visitors from abroad is accommodated with seats, all the Russian princes and dignitaries standing throughout the entire ceremony. The principal officials of the empire, bearing the standards, the swords of state and the seals of the empire, take up their position upon the steps of the dais, while the metropolitans, archbishops and clergy range themselves in two ranks from the steps of the throne to the imperial gates of the holy of holies. As soon as the psalm has been ended and the bells have stopped ringing the metropolitan of Novgorod approaches the steps of the dais and asks the emperor in a loud and distinct voice, "Art thou a true believer?"

The emperor, falling on his knees—the only kneeling figure in the crowded fanec—recites in a loud voice the Lord's Prayer and the Apostles' Creed of the Greek church, to which the metropolitan responds with the invocation: "May the grace of the Holy Ghost remain with thee! Amen! Amen! Amen!"

The prelate then repeats three times the traditional inquiry as to whether there "is any one present who knows any just cause or impediment for which Nicholas, the son of Alexander, should not be crowned, by the grace of God, emperor and autocrat of all the Russias," winding up the list of his titles by a demand that if there is any one who knows of such impediment he should come forward now in the name of the Holy Trinity and show what the impediment is, or remain dumb forever. After a number of prayers and the reading of the epistle of St. Paul to the Romans, chapter iii, verses 1-7, and the gospel of St. Matthew, chapter ii, verses 15-23, the metropolitans of Moscow, Kiev and Novgorod place the imperial mantle upon his shoulders, while the metropolitan of Moscow exclaims, "Cover and protect thy people, as this robe covers and protects thee."

The emperor then bows his head before the metropolitan of Novgorod, who makes over to him the sign of the cross, folding his hands crosswise about him and repeating two prayers, after which the emperor commands the crown to be brought to him.

The crown is taken from the table by the official appointed for the purpose and carried on a cushion to the metropolitan of Novgorod, who, in turn, presents it to the emperor. The latter, standing, takes it in his hands and places it upon his head, while the archbishop repeats, "In the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, amen!" The prelate then reads to the emperor from a book as follows:

"Most honorable, most autocratic and mighty lord, emperor of all the Russias, this visible and actual adornment on thine head is the manifest symbol by which Christ, the visible King of Glory, crowns thee, with his blessing, sovereignty and supreme power."

The archbishop at the emperor's command now hands him the scepter and orb, putting one into his right hand, the other into his left, after which he addresses the emperor as follows:

"Oh, thou crowned, gifted and adorned by God, most honorable, most autocratic emperor of all the Russias, take this scepter and this orb as the visible symbols of autocratic power, given unto thee by the Most High, over his people, for thy government and for the ordering of every blessing that they may desire."

The emperor then takes his seat on the throne, and, laying the regalia on the cushions, calls up the empress, who kneels before him, and taking off his crown he holds it for an instant over her head, and then replacing it on his own head he crowns her with her own smaller crown, which is fixed in place with diamond pins by four ladies in waiting. After this the emperor invests his consort with the purple ermine lined mantle and the collar of the Order of St. Andrew the Apostle. This done, the empress returns to her throne, and the emperor resumes the orb and the scepter.

At this juncture an archdeacon reads aloud the full imperial titles, coupled with a prayer for health and long life to "the

scepter and orb, to the emperor and to the emperor in administering the affairs of the empire.

A Prayer on Behalf the People.

The metropolitan of Moscow thereupon calls out to those present, "Again and once again bend the knees that we may pray unto the Lord." All present excepting the emperor kneel down, and the metropolitan, also kneeling, repeats a prayer on behalf of the people for the blessing of God on the czar and his rule. Then the metropolitan of Moscow addresses the emperor in a congratulatory speech, the choir sings the Te Deum, the bells ring out and the liturgy begins, during which the emperor's crown is held by one of the attendants. Toward the close of the liturgy a velvet carpet is spread from the throne to the holy of holies, and when the imperial gates of the latter are opened the three metropolitans come from the



WHERE THE CZAR IS CROWNED.
altar to the throne and announce to the emperor in formal phrase that the time for the anointing has come.

In response the emperor gives his sword to an official and goes up to the imperial gates, followed by the empress, and standing there on a carpet of cloth of gold he is anointed by the metropolitan of Novgorod with a sacred unguent on the forehead, the eyelids, the nostrils, the lips, the ears, the breast, and the arms, with the words, "The seal of the gift of the Holy Ghost." The metropolitan of Kiev wipes with cotton wool each spot as it is touched. Then the bells ring out once more, and 101 guns are fired from the Kremlin walls.

The empress is now anointed in the same way, but on the forehead only. The brush used for the purpose is set in gold and encrusted with precious stones, while the vessel holding the unguent is similarly bejeweled.

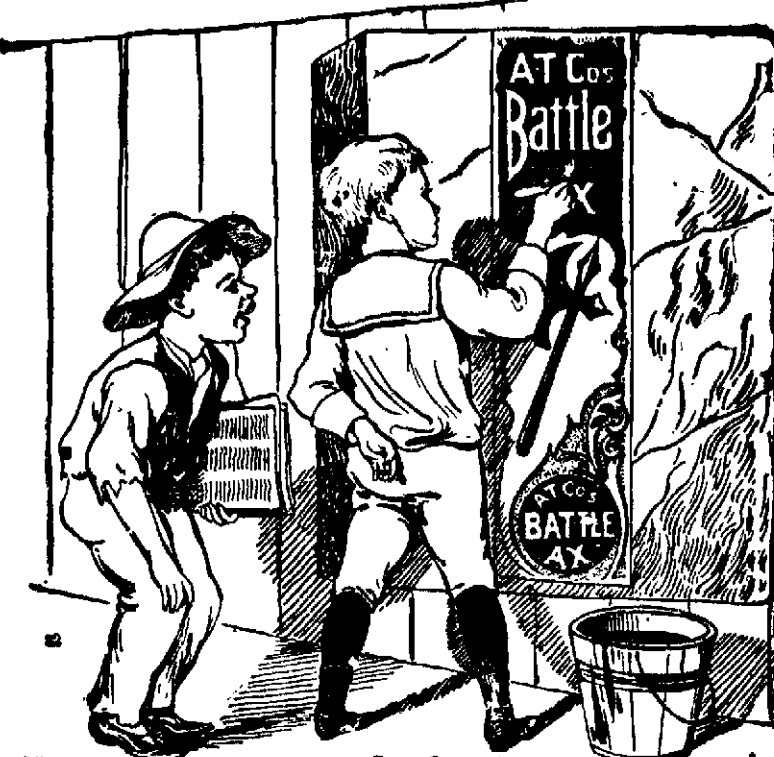
At this point the metropolitan of Moscow leads the emperor by the hand into the holy of holies, where he himself takes from the altar and administers to himself the sacrament after the manner, not of the secular communions, but of the clergy—that is, the bread and the wine separately. For laymen the bread is soaked in wine, and both are given together with a spoon. The archbishop of Kiev then hands the emperor some tepid water, such as is used by celebrants of the mass in Catholic churches, and which is likewise used in the eastern church. When his majesty has swallowed this, the archbishop of Novgorod attends to the abtution of his majesty's mouth and hands. The emperor then comes out of the holy of holies and returns to the imperial gates, where the empress communicates in the ordinary way.

Following the observances, which last till nearly 3 in the afternoon, the imperial couple resume their places on their throne, and a prayer is then offered up for long life and health. Then a triple refrain resounds once more, and the clergy and all present go up in order of rank and pay homage and congratulate their majesties on the completion of the religious ceremonies of coronation.

The procession then forms in the same order in which it reached the church and makes its way to the neighboring cathedral of the Archangel, where the emperor and empress kiss the relics and the ikons and do reverence at the tombs of the Russian sovereigns. In the same way they visit the cathedral of the Annunciation, close by, his majesty robed in imperial mantle and wearing the crown on his head, having the scepter in his right hand and the orb in his left. While engaged in his devotions he hands these to his attendants to hold. After thus completing their religious duties the emperor and empress return to the palace, accompanied by the procession as before. On the steps the illustrious couple turn and bow their acknowledgments of the enthusiastic cheers of the spectators.

What particularly appeals to the attention of the stranger who witnesses these coronations at Moscow is the part taken therein by the masses of the people. The Russians are the least skeptical of all nations in matters of religion and intensely emotional.

In the evening a state banquet takes



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CZAR AND CZARINA, WITH EMBLEMS OF THE CORONATION.

ruin. Yielding to the demands of the people, Peter the Great wrested from the patriarch of Moscow the position of pontifex maximus and proclaimed himself for the first time not alone the temporal, but also the spiritual autocrat of the empire. Up to that time all the czars had been crowned by the patriarch.

The Innovation of Peter the Great.

But Peter the Great, in his capacity of summus episcopus, insisted that he alone was ecclesiastically qualified to place the crown upon his own head, and from that time forward the emperors of Russia have not only crowned themselves and their consorts, but have also exacted the obedience of their subjects, not only as secular rulers, but also the highest representative of the Almighty here on earth. It is this assumption of two high functions that renders the coronation of a czar so important in Russian eyes. It is not merely a coronation, but it is also a consecration, of the same kind which the pope at Rome undergoes when he takes for the first time his seat in the chair of St. Peter, Russians investing their emperor after his joint coronation and consecration with the same ecclesiastical attributes of infallibility and spiritual supremacy that the Catholics are accustomed to accord to the pope. This will enable Americans reading a description of the ceremony which takes place today, to appreciate many points and features of the celebration which might otherwise appear to them as meaningless and absurd.

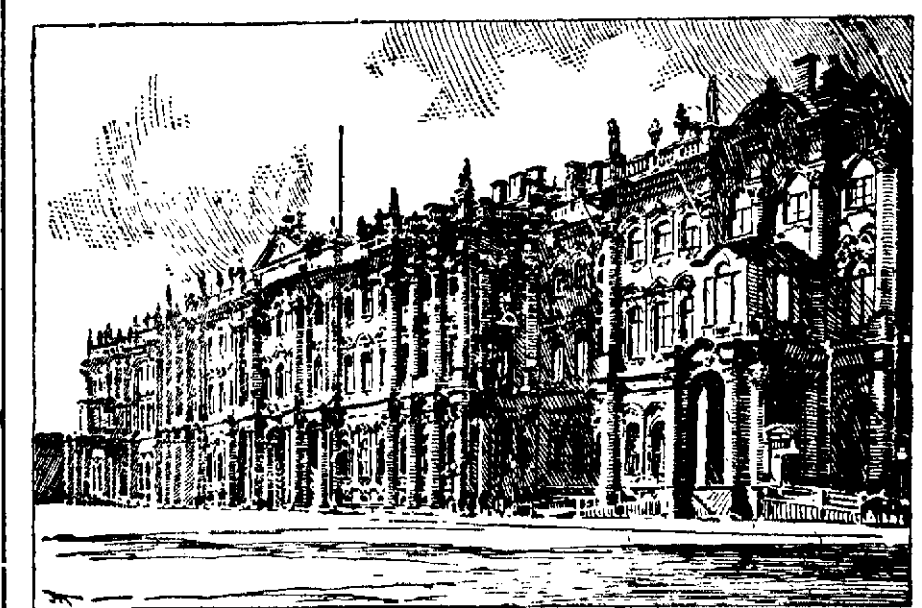
The cathedral where the actual ceremony of the coronation is celebrated is that of the Assumption, the principal of the cluster of three small but venerable basilicas that form the close between the famous tower of Ivan Veleki and the imperial palace. The cathedral of the Assumption is very small, and the room so limited that only a very small number of the diplomatic corps are furnished with cards of admission, while the representation of the press is limited to five correspondents, two native and three foreign. The cathedral, indeed, looks as if it could not hold more than about 300 people, and the clinging tenacity of deep rooted tradition in Russia is illustrated by the simple fact that the modern coronations of the czars, with all their attendant pomp and circumstance, are still solemnized within the extremely narrow limits of this ancient shrine instead of in the superb cathedral of the Faviour, which easily holds 15,000 persons, which cost over 20,000,000 rubles to build, and which would form a sublimely grand setting for the imposing ceremonial of the coronation. But of course the cathedral of the Saviour can never possess in the eyes of any Russian the same historical and religious associations as the cathedral of the Assumption, which since the twelfth century has been metropolitan church of the empire, and the place where every Russian czar and autocrat has either invested himself or been invested by others with the imperial crown and insignia. It likewise contains all the most holy relics in the country and is in every sense of the word the most sacred and venerated spot in the whole of the vast Muscovite empire.

No one sleeps on the night before the coronation, and the entire city of Moscow is so brilliantly illuminated that it is difficult to realize that it is night. The ceremonies in the cathedral of the Assumption begin at 8 o'clock in the morning, and long before that time the dignitaries and officials of one kind and another have to be in their duly assigned places, while the privileged spectators who have tickets for the various tribunes and stands find it im-

possible to get the seats unless they take possession of them before the break of day. It is already 7 in the morning when the grand procession of the nobility of Russia, of the great dignitaries of the state, of the foreign ambassadors and royal guests and of the delegates from the various races and provinces of the empire, all in their proper order, reach the palace, where the emperor and empress await them in the great throne room. Conducted by grand chamberlains, their majesties take their places near the head of the procession beneath the canopy richly wrought in silk and gold and borne by 32 generals. It then winds its way toward the entrance of the cathedral, led by masters of ceremonies and by gorgeously clad heralds mounted upon pure white horses. Every state, province and condition of the empire is represented in the procession save one. The Jews alone, although they number some 6,000,000 in the dominions of the czar, have no representation in the cortege, a fact which cannot fail to cause a painful impression throughout the civilized world. It is impossible to describe the spectacle presented by such a procession as this, the picturesqueness of which is well nigh beyond portrayal. It is a mixture of the orient and of the west, of Asia and Europe, with Africa likewise, lending a bit of its own particular color to the scene. There are caftans of cloth of gold, of silver, of satin, silk, velvet, plush, of every color of the rainbow, coats and dresses thickly encrusted with diamonds, emeralds, rubies and pearls, damasked breastplates and bucklers, silken sashes struck full of badgers, daggers and pistols, towering turban-like caps of snow white lamb's wool, carpets of the color and dimensions of huge melons and strange Phrygian caps glistening with brilliant and rubies. The senators in scarlet, the lackeys of the court appear in dark

green and gold, then follows a cluster of huge coal black negroes in fantastic costumes, who bear the title of the "Arabs of the imperial household." In order follow the gardeners, the clerics and the equestrian guards of the imperial household. In their gleaming white uniforms, shining cuirasses and silver helmets, surmounted by the double headed eagle in gold with outspread wings, the clergy in vestments of barbaric splendor, the masters of the ceremonies and the gentlemen of the chamber in their gold embroidered uniforms and white plumed hats, the scarlet coated Cossacks of the imperial bodyguard, the ladies of the court in their beautiful court dresses, all contributing to the "composition" of a picture such as no brush can portray, no pen describe, and which when once seen can never be forgotten.

The emperor is arrayed in his favorite uniform of the Prokhorovsk guards, while the empress is dressed in a Russian national costume of dark velvet richly embroidered with diamonds and pearls and girdled with a priceless belt of gems. As they approach the cathedral the clergy emerge in order to receive the imperial couple, the metropolitan of Moscow presenting them the cross to be kissed, while the metropolitan of Kiev sprinkles them with holy water, first the emperor and then the empress, before the sacred images which flank the doors of the cathedral, the imperial couple kneeling the meanwhile and reverently bowing their heads. The emperor and empress then enter the basilica in the wake of the clergy, the choir meanwhile intoning the psalm of mercy and justice. After having bowed low three times before the imperial gates of the ikonostasis, or holy of holies, their majesties ascend the dais and take their seats on the thrones erected between the central columns of the cathedral. The emperor's throne is that known as the throne of Alexis Feodorovitch, and is of carved ivory, while that of the empress, which is of silver and jeweled, is known as the throne of Alexis Michaelovitch. Over the dais is hung a canopy of purple velvet, suspended from the arched roof, embroidered with gold and lined with silver brocade, upon which are worked, in the most ingenious manner, the arms of Russia and of all her dependencies.



THE WINTER PALACE.

orthodox, most pious and Christ loving, most autocratic, mighty sovereign, crowned by God, exalted autocrat of all the Russias, Moscow, Kiev, Vladimir and Novgorod, czar of Kazan, czar of Astrakhan, czar of Poland, czar of Siberia, czar of Kherson, czar of Taurina, czar of Georgia, etc., and finishes with an invocation to the Almighty to grant to the new czar "a peaceful and prosperous life, health and salvation in all things, and may you be happy in success and vanquish and overcome your enemies, and may he preserve you to your faithful people for many years."

The choir repeats three times the words "many years," all the bells are set ringing and the cannon fires 101 rounds. All persons present in the cathedral, both lay and clergy, then bow three times by way of congratulation to their imperial majesties. When the noise of the bells and cannon has ceased, the emperor, laying down his

place in the so called Granovitaya Palata, or diamond hall of the palace, at which the emperor and empress appear seated on gold and silver thrones and wearing their crowns and all their imperial insignia, the waiting being done not by servants, but by the grandest nobles and greatest dignitaries of the realm. The royal and imperial visitors, including the kings of Denmark and of Greece, sit in an adjoining room along with the special ambassadors. The first toast given is that to "his majesty the emperor," which will be followed by a salute of 61 guns. The next toast is that to "her majesty the empress," followed by 51 guns, the third to "the imperial family," followed by 31 guns, and the fourth to "the clergy and all faithful subjects," followed by 21 guns. This completes the ceremonies of the most important day in the life of a Russian emperor—namely, that of his coronation consecration.

EX-ATTACHE.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Mrs. R. L. Coleman is visiting in Leesville.

A daughter has been born to Mr. and Mrs. John Hall.

Born, to the Rev. and Mrs. O. W. Weber, a daughter.

Fireman John Ricker is confined to his home by sickness.

Mrs. B. Snyder is the guest of Canton friends for a few days.

Mrs. Mary King and daughter, Alice, left today for a short visit in Elgin, Ill.

Albert S. Bamberger and Miss Mary Kromer will be married at St. Mary's church at 7:30 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Marriage licenses have been granted to Albert Seabrook and Charlotte Lucas, of Massillon, and Lester Suiter and Margaret A. Eckhardt, of Canton.

O. C. Volkner, plaintiff in a forcible detention case against Fred Allman, in Justice Sibela's court, was given a judgment by default, this morning.

Harvey W. Anderson and Miss Flora C. Swier, of Massillon, were married by the Rev. Wm. H. Shults, at his residence, on Thursday evening at 7 o'clock.

Albert Seabrook and Charlotte Lucas were married Thursday evening by the Rev. J. E. Digel. The ceremony took place at the parsonage of St. John's Evangelical church. Mr. and Mrs. Seabrook will reside in Water street.

The character of the country hotels in this vicinity is said to be constantly improving because of the new trade of the wheelmen who make frequent trips to the country in increasing numbers.

The second bi-monthly meeting of the Sunday School Workers' Round Table will be held in the United Brethren church on Thursday evening next, May 21, at 7 o'clock. Topics of interest in Sunday school work will be discussed.

G. G. Burlingame, of Brooklyn Post, Cleveland, called on Mrs. Major McKinley Tent, D. of V., last evening. After a few remarks, the Tent speedily adjourned to an ice cream parlor, where Mr. Burlingame officiated as host.

Harry Homan, who died at his home in Orrville, will be buried today at Dalton. Mr. Homan was W. & L. E. operator in Massillon several years ago. Until taken ill he was employed in the general office of the Ft. Wayne railway at Pittsburgh.

Col. Andy A. Powell, the giant Texan, who has been seen about town of late representing a Cincinnati house, made his first application for life insurance today, in the tribe of Ben Hur. Col. Powell, in his application, says that he is 35 years old, 7 feet 4 1/2 inches tall and weighs 215 pounds.

Canton has another new hotel project under consideration. It is the third hotel enterprise to be taken seriously in Canton within three months. This energy is supposed to be due to the complaint of a New York Herald man that when he asked for a bath "a look of pained surprise" stole over the face of the hotel attendant.

An examination of thirty-one applicants for certificates to teach in the city schools is being conducted today in the high school. Among the out of town applicants are Mabel A. Nunamaker, of Louisville; Nellie Moylan, of North Lawrence; Louise Eckroad, of Canal Fulton; Idella Morrow, of Dalton, and J. H. Brancher, of McDonaldsville.

The ladies of the Christian church will give a lawn fete at the Williamson residence, corner of Richville avenue and South East street, Tuesday evening, May 19. Ice cream, strawberries, cake and coffee will be served, with plenty of good music for a diversion. Proceeds for the benefit of the carpet fund.

Bishop Horstmann, of the diocese of Cleveland, will make a pastoral visit to Massillon on May 28 and 29. On the first day he will confirm a class at St. Mary's church, and on the following day at St. Joseph's. On May 26 and 27 he will be in Canton. The occasion of the bishop's visit will be observed with the usual impressive ceremonies.

It may interest wheelmen to know that in looking up the proposed bicycle ordinance, it was found today that an ordinance passed in 1864 forbids the use of "vehicles" on any sidewalk in the city, and as the existing special bicycle ordinance simply says they may not ride on the sidewalks adjoining paved streets, but does not mention any sidewalks whereon they may ride, they are without any legal status when not on the streets. This may be changed in the new ordinance, but the facts are as stated, today.

The DeLongs, Harry and Bessie, are now associated with the Columbia Dramatic Company, recently organized in Cleveland. The DeLongs are well known to Massillonians. Mrs. DeLong was formerly Miss Bessie Brenneman, of this city. The company on May 5 presented "The Old Farm" at the Columbia theater in Cleveland with great success. The piece will be repeated within two weeks by request. In the cast Mrs. DeLong has been assigned the part of "Little Wildcat" and Mr. DeLong of Ikenk-wildcat Rastabaum. Mrs. DeLong made a decided hit in Cleveland and received numerous flattering notices. The company will possibly play Massillon within the next few weeks.

The board of education met in regular session Thursday evening, all members being present excepting Mr. Young. Mr. Corns's motion to increase the salary of Janitor Heping, of the East street building, to \$37.50 per month, was carried. There were nine applicants for the position of janitor at the new State street building, and Llewellyn Williams was elected on the second ballot, the vote standing 5 to 2. The care of the grounds is to be included in his duties and he is to receive \$20 per month, subject to change at the beginning of the fall term. There being no other business to transact the board then adjourned.

McKinley, Of Course.

CHICAGO, May 16.—[By Associated Press.]—The Fourth District Republican convention nominated D. W. Mills for congress and instructed the delegates to St. Louis to support McKinley.

THE A. P. A. IN RETREAT

McKinley Now All Right After All.

ADVISORY BOARD'S REPORT.

It Finds that the Executive Committee Was Justified in Blacklisting McKinley, but that the Witnesses Were Unreliable—The Ban Withdrawn.

From Associated Press to The Independent.]

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The report of the advisory board on the action of its executive committee in blacklisting McKinley as a Presidential candidate finds that the committee was justified upon the evidence presented, but says further examination of this testimony reveals that the witnesses were not reliable and that the statements were incorrect. Therefore the board concludes that McKinley should stand on the same footing as other candidates and should not be discriminated against.

An amendment to the constitution was adopted requiring the supreme president and supreme secretary to reside here. The right of the supreme president to arbitrarily remove state officers was taken away.

GENERAL CONFERENCE.

CLEVELAND, May 16.—[By Associated Press.]—The result of the third ballot to elect a bishop at the general conference was C. C. McCabe, 252; Earl Cranston, 191; J. W. E. Bowen, 165; H. A. Butz, 133; J. W. Hamilton, 133; E. B. Neely, 42.

Fourth ballot: Five leading candidates: McCabe, 243; Butz, 233; Cranston, 214; Hamilton, 141; Bowen, 109. No election. Fifth ballot taken.

The death of Dr. J. M. Reid, of New York, was announced. Major McKinley entered, and on reaching the platform was introduced by Bishop Joyce. Three rousing cheers were given, followed by twice three more. A recess of fifteen minutes was taken.

Nearly every delegate shook McKinley's hand.

The fifth ballot was announced, still no choice. The six leading are: Butz, 266; Cranston, 245; McCabe, 236; Hamilton, 137; Bowen, 73; Neely, 21.

HE ROBBED THE CITY.

OMAHA, Neb., May 16.—[By Associated Press.]—Henry Bollin, ex-city treasurer, was sentenced to 19 years in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$311,000 for embezzlement of city funds. Being 55 years old, this is virtually a life sentence.

Rockford Watch Company Assigns.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 16.—[By Associated Press.]—The Rockford Watch Company has assigned. The last statement of the condition of the company on December 31, showed assets \$400,000; liabilities \$110,000.

It Takes the Service.

BOSTON, May 16.—[By Associated Press.]—The Journal has become a direct stockholder in the Associated Press and takes its service today. It publishes morning, noon and Sunday editions.

AMERICAN MECHANICS.

The State Council Closes Its Session—Election of Officers.

AKRON, May 15.—The state council of the order of United American Mechanics which has been in session in this city for the past two days, concluded its meetings yesterday afternoon. The following officers were elected: State councilor, C. C. Miller, Massillon; state vice councilor, A. Z. Baumgartner, St. Clairsville; state recording secretary, Wm. P. Thompson, Uhrichsville; state treasurer, T. H. Arbuckle, East Liverpool; state chaplain, the Rev. J. C. Manley, Clarington; representative to the national council, A. Porterfield, Bellaire; chairman of finance committee, R. A. Cassidy, Canton; chairman of committees of appeals, C. C. Carroll, St. Clairsville; on laws, A. H. Clark, East Liverpool. Dr. G. W. Spencer, of Cleveland, by virtue of his position as the state councilor, retiring, becomes junior past councilor.

They All Deny It.

Charles Albright, Robert Hess and Walter Harrison, charged with fast driving, will appear before Mayor Schott this evening. Officer Truitt, who preferred the charge, claims that these young men were racing with some bicycle riders in South Erie street Thursday evening. All of which is strenuously denied by the boys. The horsemen complain that while many of them have been arrested, wheelmen can "scorch" with impunity.

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Our insurance is protected by bankable paper on the Capital City Bank of Columbus, O. There can be no stronger guarantee given you. We dare not use a bank's name without authority, if you doubt it, write them. Good health is the best life insurance. Wrights Celery Capsules give you good health, they cure Liver, Kidney and stomach trouble, Rheumatism, Constipation and Sick Headaches. 100 days' treatment costs 10 a day. A slight drop on above bank in every \$1 box, which brings your money back if we fail to cure you. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly, druggist.

St. Louis Convention.

Arrangements have been made with the Pennsylvania Company for two or more Pullman sleepers to leave Canton on Saturday, June 13, arriving at St. Louis Sunday morning. For the convenience of all, diagrams of cars will be at No. 11 West Eighth street on Saturday, the 16th inst., between the hours of 10 and 12 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m. All persons calling at said time and depositing \$3 can secure a berth. Returning, berths will be the same rate.

TWO HEROIC FIGURES.

Peter the Great and Charles XII of Sweden.

DUEL OF THE NORSE AND SLAV.

For a Time Victory Perched on the Swedish Banners, but the Muscovite Triumphed at the Battle of Poltova—Genius and Valor of Conqueror and Conquered.

[Copyright, 1896, by John Clark Ridpath.]

XL

DUEL WITH CHARLES XII.

The first decade of the eighteenth century witnessed the greatest personal duel of modern times. Two really heroic figures, one Norse and the other Slav, emerged from medieval barbarism, faced each other with their armies and fought for the mastery of north-eastern Europe. The men were alike in personal prowess and hardihood. Neither was acquainted with fear. Each was susceptible of the rage of battle. Each was supported in the duel with the whole force of his own nation, besides allies and contingents.

It was the manner of Charles XII of Sweden to reply to a bombshell with a burst of laughter. It was Peter's style to answer defeat with a witticism. When the one was hampered with conditions and threatened with ruin, he reddened with the madness of resistance. The other under like conditions had a twitching of the muscles that amounted to a paroxysm. The one had educated himself by reading the Sagas and the stories of Alexander the Great. The other had got his culture by growing around Moscow in the night with a band of foreign outlaws, afterward by hewing masts in the shipyards of Holland, still later by playing with monkeys in the library of Sir John Evelyn. The genius of each reached to the verge of insanity. The men were alike in greatness of stature. Peter was taller than Lincoln, and Charles was taller than Peter. Each had the strength and the build of a giant. Each had confidence in his personal power.

Charles was, at the close of the seventeenth century, in the eighteenth year of his age and the third year of his reign. Europe had no opinion of his capacity. The old soldiers of Germany smiled at the idea of an invasion of the "Snow King," as they called him. The league contrived by Patrick went on well until in October of 1700. Peter, with a large army of Russians, came on for his part of the war against the town of Narva, on the river of the same name, 56 miles southwest of where St. Petersburg was presently to be founded. The young Charles first threatened the king of Denmark and forced him to sign a treaty. Then the king of Poland was in like manner obliged to raise the siege of Riga and flee away. Charles was thus left free to give his attention to the czar, who had begun the siege of Narva.

A few days after the Poles fled from Riga, Charles, marching across Livonia, came by forced stages to that place. His approach was like that of a storm. The like of it had not been witnessed in modern Europe. The Swedes, coming on under cover of a snow-storm, fell upon the outposts, which were held by 6,000 Russian cavalry, and swept everything into rout. Peter's forces were composed of about 40,000 men. Part of them were regular Russian troops, another part a division of Sirelzi, a third part Cossacks, and the remainder raw levies of no military reputation.

The battle was fought on the 30th of November, 1700. The Russians could not see the enemy 20 paces away, for the blinding snow. The assailants leaped the fosse and climbed the parapet, and a sudden panic ensued. The German commander, the old Herzog von Croi, was distracted by the Slavs, and with the break of confidence between him and his men nothing remained but to surrender. A thousand fugitives were drowned in attempting to swim the Narva. The favorite regiments of Peter got themselves into an extemporized fort, but the Russian army was divided and routed in detail. Those who still attempted to defend themselves after the first assault capitulated during the night. The greater number were granted the privilege of a free retreat, with arms and standards and baggage. Those in the fortress had to surrender at discretion. The general result was that the Swedes, under the reckless Charles, no more than 8,400 in numbers, utterly routed and overthrew the czar's army of more than 40,000 men! It was doubtless the most conspicuous victory achieved in Europe since the dark ages.

Peter's activity knew no bounds. In the three or four years of lull that followed Narva he applied himself with the greatest diligence to the tasks of empire. The first of these he conceived to be the creation of a new capital. The czar believed that he could not modernize Russia from Moscow. He accordingly determined to get his government to the sea. Russia must be commercial and international, and to this end the capital must be an emporium. The fatal mistake was that instead of looking to the sea of Azov and the establishment by that way of a warm water route into the Mediterranean and thence to all seas and shores, he looked to the gulf of Finland, bleak and frozen. Goethe says that the place reminded him of Amsterdam, or of Venice, the Italian Amsterdam—which was correct if we subtract the winter. Peter selected the place where the Neva divides into four arms, and these into others, until the volume of the river is separated into 14 water courses, besides the lake and the canals. The site is subject to inundations when the howling black winds out of the west drive the Baltic brine in huge freezing billows back on the Neva.

There, Peter, in the year 1703, founded his new capital. There he built the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul. There he made his own wooden house on the right bank of the river. There he gathered his soldiers—Cossacks, Tartars, Kalmucks, Ingrian and Karelian barbarians, and half savage wood peasants from the interior—40,000 strong. In November of that year Peter himself piloted the first merchant ship into his new harbor. He gave the captain exemption from customs and also presented him with 500 ducats. He would have civilization, and it should consist of order by force, of commerce and internationality.

For several years Charles XII prosecuted his wars in Germany, but in 1706 he was again ready to turn his attention to Russia. He made his way to Volhynia, destroyed the electoral states with extortions and requisitions and made a wide ruin in the country. The czar awaited the coming of his foemen in the Ukraine, while King Augustus, his half treacherous ally, stood on his guard in Lithuania. But for the present, Charles attacked neither the one nor the other. He turned rather into Poland and Saxony, leaving behind him a small force to hold the conquered territory. It was in the midwinter of 1708 that he at last issued from Saxony with an army of 43,000 men and marched on the Niemen.

Having crossed the river, Charles first encountered the Russians at Grodno and came near taking the czar a prisoner. Peter adopted the same tactics pursued by Alexander with Napoleon 104 years afterward. He receded into the interior in the direction of Moscow, and the Swedes came after him. When Peter made overtures for peace, Charles replied, "I will treat with the czar in Moscow." Peter answered: "My brother Charles is going to be Alexander, but he will not find Darius in me."

The next stage of the Swedish march was to the Berezina. Soon afterward, at Golostvin, Charles attacked and routed 20,000 Russians in battle, but their courage showed him that he was fighting a rising foe. After the battle the Swedes were almost hopelessly involved in the Russian forests and swamps. At Dobrine he fought a second battle, and the czar was again overthrown, but the Swedes lost heavily, and the fall had already come before they could resume the invasion. Meanwhile a division of 10,000 men under General Lowenhaupt was delayed and was intercepted and defeated by the czar in person. Only a fragment of Lowenhaupt's army succeeded in reaching the camp of Charles. The czar for his part returned to Smolensk as a victor and entered the old town with salvos of artillery and other signals of rejoicing.

Already the king of Sweden found himself the victim of his own imprudence. He moved into the Ukraine under the persuasions of the celebrated hetman, Mazepa, immortalized in Byron's poem. But the inhabitants of the Ukraine did not rise in favor of the Swedes, and Mazepa himself became a fugitive and had great difficulty in getting the remnant of his forces united with those of Charles on the Dnieper in the dreadful winter of 1708-9. Already the same scenes were enacted in the Swedish camp as were to be witnessed on a larger scale in the French campaign of 1812. The same horrors were repeated. The Swedes began to freeze to death. The crows that would have eaten them were frozen dead on their bodies.

With the opening of spring, 1709, the czar followed his antagonist. It was now the countercharge. Baturin, the capital of Mazepa's hetmanate, was taken. Charles got himself to the town of Poltova and there awaited the arrival of the Turks and Poles, who were never to come. In June, 1709, the czar, with 60,000 men, protected by intrenchments, offered himself for battle. The Swedes were by this time reduced to fewer than 30,000, and these were weakened by suffering and privation to the point of exhaustion. Only the fires of the Norse Sagas still flamed in the breast of Charles and warned his soldiery. Peter had 72 cannon and Charles only 4. Meanwhile the Swedish king, wounded in the heel, had been subjected to a severe surgical operation, so that he could not ride on horseback. He ordered himself to be put on a litter on the day of battle and drawn from place to place, according to the exigency of the fight.

The battle of Poltova is one of the famous conflicts of history. The qualities of the czar came out in his address to his soldiers. He said: "The moment is come. The future of our country is to be decided. You must not say it is for Peter we fight. No. It is for the empire confided to Peter. It is for Russia. It is for the orthodox faith, for the church of God. As for Peter, know that he is ready to sacrifice his life for a glorious and prosperous future for Russia."

The battle was begun by the Swedes. They rushed to the attack with the fury of madmen and took two redoubts. The czar and the king were both in the midst of the melees. Peter had his hat shot through, and Menshikov had three horses killed under him. The Swedes fought like the men of Thor, but their savage onsets could not avail. Menshikov, in the whirl of the lines, got on the Swedish rear and planted himself between the main body and their camp. The Russian artillery fire in front swept down everything. The horses of Charles' litter were killed, and his halberdiers carried him hither and yon according to his orders until of the 24 all but three were shot down.

At length disorder ensued, and the Swedes fled, Charles himself being forced away with the stream of fugitives. It was only by the strenuous exertions of Mazepa and Poniatowski that he was carried as far as the Dnieper on his way to the dominions of the sultan. There for three years he continued his intrigue, hoping to combine the Ottoman power with his own and still overwhelm his enemy. But the effort was in vain. Nor need we follow further "the last of the Variag" on his decline and through the scenes of his humiliation until he was struck down at last by a random shot from an unknown hand far away before the walls of his own town of Frederickshald.

JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

TALK OF OLD TIMES.

A VETERAN WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT'S VIEWS.

General H. V. Boynton Says the Moral Tone and Honesty of the Government Have Improved Greatly During the Past Thirty Years—Some Veteran Correspondents.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, May 11.—General Henry Van Ness Boynton has completed his thirtieth year of active service as a Washington correspondent and at the age of 61 has retired from regular work. Like most successful men, he has learned with advancing age, and to his genial talk, especially his charitable judgments on the past and his extreme hopefulness for our country's future, is as refreshing as the cool sea breeze on a sultry day. Having enjoyed almost perfect health all his life and feeling no effect of age, except a slight deafness, no bodily languor affects the calm judgment of a mind enriched by a wonderful experience, and at the end of 4 years' service in the army and 30 years' intimate knowledge of government officials, he looks upon the world without asperity and expresses himself with all the vivacity and more than the average confidence of youth. To my direct question, "What do you consider the most interesting and important deduction from your 30 years' experience here?" he replied with great animation:

"The marvelous improvement in the moral atmosphere and the general tone and honesty of the government. I could not in an hour point out to you in detail the improvements, but you may set it down as a certainty—I am as sure of it as of my own existence—that we, the people of the United States, have the most honest government in the world. It is and has been for many years more honest than ever before and is today more honestly and efficiently administered than any private business that I ever examined. I mean that there are less waste and less defalcation. Look at the great postal service, for instance. Where in the world will you find any private agency which does so much and does it so well and at so little cost? And change of parties makes no difference. Thorough honesty is the rule. The atmosphere of the White House is pure beyond that of any royal residence, and this is the most moral and peaceable city in the United States, if not in the world. It makes me laugh when those good people come from New York and Cincinnati and away out west to help reform Washington."

This "Good" Old Times.

"From my talk with them I infer that they are still thinking of Washington as it was or was represented to be thirty odd years ago."

"Yes, yes, that's just it. And there was one time when it was pretty bad. The people do not know—and it is just as well, perhaps, that they don't—what great evils the war left in its train. But they began some time before the war. After the peace they accumulated during Andy Johnson's quarrel with congress, when he had to trade offices for influence and had to trade off one office to get his appointee in another confirmed. They were ignored during the years that the people's minds were directed to reconstruction and reached their maximum under Grant. He was a great and good man, of course, but never could believe evil of any one he had once trusted."

Veteran Correspondents.

"By the way, you are the only survivor of the press gang of war times, are you not?"

"Oh, no. There are several of the boys of 1861-5 here yet. W. M. Shaw is our veteran. He was a war correspondent and still does good work. No, I believe, after all, that Uriah II. Paynter is the oldest. He was in the field and right at the front as war correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer and had the absolute and ungrudging confidence of both Lincoln and Stanton. Toward the last he had the use of the military telegraph line and the war department cipher and had many influence under his direction. He had more influence with Secretary Stanton than even cabinet officers had, and in those times, you know, Stanton was the government. Lincoln himself confessed in his journal that he didn't have much influence with him. Mr. Paynter had a rare combination of qualities for the place. He was very discreet and very energetic and had a singularly quick and accurate judgment of military matters. He several times gave notice of Confederate movements before the men in the field, whose business it was, got wind of them. And I am glad to say that he is here yet and capable of good work."

"Frank A. Richardson of the Baltimore Sun is still here, and Crosby Noyes, who was a correspondent in the war time and was here before the war, I think, is now principal owner of the Washington Star. A. H. Bryington, who was great on the New York Tribune in those days, still winters here. Of course you know all about George Alfred Townsend. There is one man, however, who writes occasionally, and writes a rattling good article, too, of whom as a writer the present generation knows practically nothing, and that is Hon. Horatio King, who was Buchanan's postmaster general. He is 80 years old at least and is still quite active. Newspapering is a very healthful business—that is, for men who observe the ordinary laws of health. And now what do you suppose my greatest surprise has been during my time here?"

Great Surprises.

"Well, mine was the sudden end of the war, and perhaps that was yours also."

"No, indeed. My greatest surprise—indeed the most unaccountable fact I have run against here—was at the very start. I came here late in 1865, studied the situation awhile, went to work early in 1866, and my very first task was to find out what was the plan of reconstruction. I went to those who ought to have known and was dumfounded to learn that not one of them had any de-

fined plan whatever. I couldn't believe it at first. Consider that Lincoln, Stevens, Wilson, Wade, Shellabarger—in fact, all the men then managing affairs—were very long headed men, and they must have seen in 1864 that the war would close soon and leave chaos in the south. And yet not one of them had formed what could properly be called a plan. It was afterward pretended that Lincoln had done so, but abundant evidence has been brought out that he had specifically declared that he had no plans. And as to his so called '10 per cent governments,' the least said is the best. In fact, there was no well defined plan before the close of 1866, and the result was a miserable patchwork."

"And at the end of 30 years, what is your conclusion about reconstruction?"

"The most stupendous failure of modern times. How could it be otherwise? It was not based on any sound philosophy or consistent theory and was made up from day to day as circumstances suggested a new patch here and there. One patch was put on to catch voters in one section and another to pacify somebody else, and finally a great patch to circumvent Andy Johnson. The system did not even rise to the level of a low expediency. It has all got to be done over again—is being done over, in fact. Terrible injustice was done, too, not only to Johnson, but to many of our good men. But the greatest injustice in fact, the cruellest, meanest thing, my experience here—was the odium visited on the Republicans who voted against the impeachment of Andy Johnson. Fessenden, Trumbull and two others were too great to be hit, but the others were crushed."

"Another surprising and gratifying fact to me is the complete reunion of the states and the people in spite of our blunders and follies. From read history I had concluded that the feeling of repatriation would far outlast my time, but my experience in the south as assistant on the national park commission and otherwise has left me without a slight doubt that the south is as white as I and as the north and as nearly anxious for the greatness and glory of our common country. In fact the Union is now cemented as it never was before the war. Mr. Cleveland undoubtedly a thoroughly honest, earnest man, anxious to do the best for the country. There is neither truth nor amusing nonsense in those vile stories that are told about life at the White House. It is strange that even in the city there are people who believe that the children are deformed or defective in mind. They are not only not the but are above the average for brightness and physical vigor. However, life is a certain sort of people who love believe evil of their rulers."

First Impression.

"What was your first impression, congress?"

"It often makes me laugh when, think of it, for by rare good fortune I first view of the house of representatives was at the most exciting period in history. I came through here with Sefton's army early in 1865, when a regular service of three years had expired, and I was allowed the privilege of a member of the staff. So I called Whitlaw Reid and went with him, the house, and we got into the gallery just before the final vote was taken on the thirteenth amendment. It was an amazing sight. All the rules appeared to be suspended. The doors were open, the entrances and vacant space everywhere packed with people, and don't know but there were more women occupying seats on the floor than men. At any rate it looked like most of the members were standing by the ladies' chairs or in the aisles. As to galleries, you couldn't have got more people in them with parking machinery. When the vote was announced there was a universal yell, and the vote was white with the fluttering of the ladies' handkerchiefs. I believe the record says there was a regular adjournment on motion, but nothing of the sort could be heard."

"I want to go back a little and explain. My father was an original abolitionist, and I grew up in that atmosphere and took a course at the Military Institute with a kind of vague notion that I would some day have to fight for freedom. The result of all this was that I had a very exaggerated idea of the greatness of such men as Sumner and Stevens, and when I found that they had not looked ahead I became, by reaction, a severe critic. In the same way I lacked patience with the special defects in Hayes and Garfield. They were both great men, but each had a most annoying peculiarity. It seemed actually impossible for General Hayes to say yes or no positively and finally, and the result was that many persons got a wrong impression of what he intended to do and charged that they had been deceived. In General Garfield there was a sort of timidity which made him afraid of all questions on which his party had not definitely decided. There was no necessity for it either, for he was remarkably well informed, and had he trusted his first impressions would have been correct nine times out of ten. Despite these facts, both our Ohio presidents were very great men, and General Hayes did a wonderful work in administrative reform, and no doubt General Garfield would have done well had he lived. Now, I want to say one thing about Washington before I close. I have been doing night work and going home between midnight and morning for 80 years, often walking a mile, and I have not yet witnessed a disturbance or met with a suspicious character. You can see by looking at the roll that the number of policemen here is not half what it is in most cities, and yet on nights and Sundays Washington is as peaceful as a country village. So close as I began—with the statement that we have the most honest government in the world and the most peaceful capital."

J. H. BEADLE.

The oldest national flag in the world is that of Denmark, which has been in use since the year 1219.